

# Hubungan antara dosis pajanan kebisingan dengan gangguan non auditory pada pengemudi truk mixer di PT X Jakarta tahun 2015 = Correlation of personal noise dose and non auditory effects of truck mixer driver in PT X Jakarta 2015 / Yuristiawan Khairul Muslim

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## Abstrak

### **ABSTRAK**

Gangguan non-auditory merupakan salah satu efek yang disebabkan oleh terpajan kebisingan selain gangguan auditory. Perbedaannya adalah jika pada gangguan auditory efeknya terjadi pada organ pendengaran, gangguan non-auditory efeknya berkaitan dengan respon tubuh salah satunya peningkatan tekanan darah. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional yang melibatkan 30 orang pengemudi truk mixer sebagai subyek penelitian. Data yang dikumpulkan dalam penelitian ini berasal dari data primer pengukuran kebisingan area dan dosis pajanan personal serta pengisian kuesioner untuk variabel umur, masa kerja, penggunaan Alat Pelindung Telinga (APT), gejala gangguan fisiologis, gangguan psikologis, dan gangguan komunikasi. Hasil penelitian secara statistik menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara umur pekerja dengan gejala gangguan fisiologis ( $p = 0,605$ ), gangguan psikologis ( $p = 0,439$ ), dan gangguan komunikasi ( $p = 1,000$ ) dan antara masa kerja dengan gejala gangguan fisiologis ( $p = 0,301$ ), gangguan psikologis ( $p = 1,000$ ), dan gangguan komunikasi ( $p = 0,114$ ). Pengendalian enjinering dan pemberian APT menjadi salah satu cara untuk mengurangi pajanan kebisingan.

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### **ABSTRACT**

Non-auditory effects are one of the effects caused by exposure to noise in addition to auditory effects. The difference is that if the auditory interference effect occurs in the organ of hearing, non-auditory effects disorders associated with body responses, one of them is an increase in blood pressure. This study design is using analytic study with cross sectional approach involving 30 people mixer truck drivers as research subjects. The data collected in this study is derived primarily from noise measurement in the area and personal noise dose as well as filling out the questionnaire for age, working period, the use of protective ear equipment (APT), physiological symptoms, psychological disorders, and disruption of communications. The results showed that there was no statistically significant relationship between workers age with physiological disturbances ( $p = 0.605$ ), psychological disorders ( $p = 0.439$ ), and communication disorders ( $p = 1.000$ ) and between working period with physiological disturbances ( $p = 0.301$ ), psychological disorders ( $p = 1.000$ ), and communication disorders ( $p = 0.114$ ). Engineering control and provision of APT are some of the ways to reduce the noise exposure.